UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/725,127	11/29/2000	Satoshi Yashiki	P20113	9039

7055 7590 07/01/2004

GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.
1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE
RESTON, VA 20191

EXAMINER	
WORKU, NEGUSSIE	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2626	6

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/725,127	Applicant(s) YASHIKI, SATOSHI	
	Examiner Negussie Worku	Art Unit 2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 April 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *20-51* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *20-51* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

JEROME GRANT II
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 20-51 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, this action is final. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 20-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Matsueda et al. (USP 6301016).

With respect to claim 20, Matsueda et al. discloses a facsimile device (101 of fig 1) comprising: a LAN interface (LAN 100 of fig 1) configured to connect to anther device via a LAN (LAN 101 of fig 1); a receiver (fax 101 of fig 1) configured to receive image data via a PSTN (communication Line 102 of fig 1, see col.2, lines 50-53); a printer 106 of fig 1 configured to print the received image data, see col.2, line 60-63); and a

controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) to control printing of the received image data by using the printer (106 of fig 1); the controller (CPU 201 of fig 1, acts as a system controller, see col.3, lines 31-55) when the printer is not capable to printing the received image data being further configured to convert the received image data in to the data configured for an internet transmission (internet transmission through LAN 100 of fig 1), and to transfer the converted data to another device (to printer 106 of fig 1) via the LAN interface (LAN 100 of fig 1, see col.6, lines 51-54).

With respect to Claim 21, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein another device comprises a server (server 105 of fig 1) connected to the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) via the LAN interface (LAN interface 214 of fig 2).

With respect to claim 22, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (facsimile device 101 off fig 1), wherein the server (server 105 of fig 1) transfers the converted data to another facsimile device (printer 106 of fig 1, see (col.9, lines 48-50).

With respect to claim 23,Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein the server (server 105 of fig 1) stores the converted data, and the controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) retrieves the converted data from the server (server 105 of fig 1) when the printer is capable of printing, see (col.9, lines 47-50).

With respect to claim 24, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein the another device comprises a personal computer (PC 104 of fig 1) connected to the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) via the LAN interface, (LAN interface 214 of fig 1) the personal computer managing a system including the facsimile device (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 25, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein the printer is not capable of printing the received image data, when the printer fails or runs out of paper, see (col.9, lines 47-50).

With respect to claim 26, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig), further comprising a memory (RAM 203 of fig 2) that stores an e-mail address, (see col.7, lines 36-38) of the another device, wherein the controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) obtains the e-mail address of the another device from the memory, (203 of fig 2) connects with the another device, (PC 104 of fig 1) and transfers the converted data to the another device, see (col.7, lines 52-55).

With respect to claim 27 Matsueda et al. discloses a facsimile device (101 of fig 1) comprising: a LAN interface (LAN interface 214 of fig 2) configured to connect to a LAN and to receive data via the LAN, (LAN 100 fig 1) the LAN interface being connected to another device (PC 104 of fig 1) via the LAN (100 of fig 1); a printer (106

of fig 1) configured to print the received data; and a controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) configured to control printing of the received data by using the printer (106 of fig 1) the when the printer is not capable of printing the received data, being configured to transfer the received data to the another device via the LAN interface (LAN 100 of fig 1), see (col.7, lines 52-55).

With respect to claim 28, Matsueda et al. discloses a facsimile device (facsimile 101 of fig 1), wherein the another device (PC 104 of fig 1) comprises a server (server 105 of fig 1) connected to the facsimile device (101 of fig) via the LAN interface (214 of fig 2).

With respect to claim 29, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein the server (105 of fig 1) transfers the received data to another facsimile device (101 of fig 1, see col.7, lines 52-55).

With respect to claim 30 Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) wherein the server (105 of fig 1) stores the received data, and the controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) retrieves the received data from the server (105 of fig 1) when the printer is capable of printing, see (col.7, lines 52-55).

With respect to claim 31, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein the another device comprises a personal computer (PC 104 of fig 1)

connected to the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) via the LAN interface, (214 of fig 2) the personal computer managing a system including the facsimile device (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 32, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device, (101 of fig 1) wherein the printer is not capable of printing the received image data, when the printer fail or runs out of paper, see (col.7, lines 52-55).

With respect to claim 33, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), further comprising a memory (RAM 203 of fig 1) that stores an e-mail address of the another device, wherein the controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) obtains the e-mail address of the another device from the memory (203 of fig 1), connects with the another device, and transfers the converted data to the another device, see (col.7, lines 52-55).

With respect to claim 34 Matsueda et al. discloses a facsimile device (101 of fig 1) comprising: a LAN interface (214 of fig 1) configured to connect to another device via a LAN (LAN 100 of fig 1); a receiver configured to receive image data via a PSTN (102 of fig 1, see col.2, line 50-53); a memory (204 of fig 1) configured to store the received image data; a printer (106 of fig 1) configured to print the stored image data stored in the memory (203 of fig 1); a controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) configured to control printing of the stored image data by using the printer (106 of fig 1); the controller, (201 of fig 1) when the memory is full, being configured to convert the image data stored in the memory into data configured for an Internet transmission, see (col.14, lines 51-55) and

to transfer the converted data to the another device via the LAN interface (LAN interface 214 of fig 2).

With respect to claim 35, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein another device comprises a server (server 105 of fig 1) connected to the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) via the LAN interface (LAN interface 214 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 36, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1`), wherein the server (105 of fig 1) transfers the converted data to another facsimile device (101 of fig 1), see (col.8, lines 52-55).

With respect to claim 37, Matsued discloses the facsimile device, (101 of fig 1) wherein the server (105 of fig 1) stores the converted data, and the controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) retrieves the converted data from the server (105 of fig 1) when the memory has space to store the converted data.

With respect to claim 38, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) wherein the another device comprises a personal computer (client computer 104 of fig 1) connected to the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) via the LAN interface, (214 of fig 1) the personal computer managing a system including the facsimile device (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 39, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (as shown in fig 1) the memory (203 of fig 2) further storing an e-mail address of the another device, see (col.7, lines 35- 38) wherein the controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) obtains the e-mail address of the another device from the memory, (203 of fig 1) connects with the another device, (facsimile or printer as shown in fig 1-2) and transfers the converted data to the another device (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 40, Matsueda discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein the controller, (CPU 201 of fig 1) when the memory continues to be full for a predetermined time, see (col. 14, lines 51-55) converts the image data stored in the memory (203 of fig 1) into data for an Internet transmission and transfers the converted data to the another device via the LAN interface (214 of fig 2).

With respect to claim 41, Matsueda discloses a facsimile device (101 of fig 1) comprising: a LAN interface (214 of fig 1) configured to connect to a LAN (100 of fig 1) and to receive data via the LAN, the LAN interface (214 of fig 2) being connected to another device via the LAN (100 of fig 1); a memory (204 of fig 1) configured to store the data; a printer (106 of fig 1) configured to print the data stored in the memory (204 of fig 1); a controller (201 of fig 1) configured to control printing of the stored data by using the printer; the controller (CPU 210 of fig 1), when the memory is full, see (col.14, lines

51-55) being configured to transfer the data stored in the memory to the another device via the LAN interface (214 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 42, Matsueda discloses the facsimile device (as shown in fig 1), wherein another device comprises a server (105 of fig 1) connected to the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) via the LAN interface (214 of fig 2).

With respect to claim 43, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein the server (105 fig 1) transfers the converted data to another facsimile device, see (col.7, lines 52-55).

With respect to claim 44, Matsuda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1), wherein the server (105 of fig 1) stores the converted data, and the controller (CPU 210 of fig 1) retrieves the converted data from the server when the memory (204 of fig 1) has space to store the converted data.

With respect to claim 45, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (as shown in fig 1), wherein the another device comprises a personal computer (104 of fig 1) connected to the facsimile device (101 of fig 1) via the LAN interface, (214 of fig 2) the personal computer managing a system including the facsimile device (101 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 46, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 as shown in fig 1) the memory storing an e-mail address of the another device, see (col.7, lines 36-38) wherein the controller (CPU 201 of fig 1) obtains the e-mail address of the another device from the memory (203 of fig 1), connects with the another device, (printing device 106 of fig 1) and transfers the stored data to the another device, see (col.6, 51-60).

With respect to claim 47, Matsueda et al. discloses the facsimile device (101 of fig 1); wherein the controller, (CPU 201 of fig 1) when the memory continues to be full for a predetermined time, converts the image data stored in the memory into data for an Internet transmission, see (col.14, lines 50-55) and transfers the converted data to the another device via the LAN interface (LAN interface 214 of fig 2).

With respect to claim 48, Matsueda et al. discloses a method for receiving image data in a facsimile device, (facsimile device 101 of fig 1) the facsimile device being connected to another device via a LAN, (a facsimile device 101 connected to plurality device such as server 105, printer 106 of fig 1) the method comprising: receiving image data via a PSTN (102 of fig 1, see col.2, line 50-53); printing the received image data (printer 106 of fig 1); converting, when the received image data can not be printed, the received image data into data for an Internet transmission, see (col.6, lines 51-60); transferring the converted data to the another device via the LAN (LAN 100 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 49, Matsueda et al. discloses a method for receiving image data in a facsimile device (facsimile device 101 of fig 1), the facsimile device being connected to another device via a LAN, (a facsimile device 101 connected to plurality device such as server 105, printer 106 of fig 1) the method comprising: receiving data via a LAN interface (LAN interface 214 of fig 1); printing the received data (printer 106 of fig 1); transferring, when the received data can not be printed, the received data to the another device via the LAN, see (col.6, lines 51-60).

With respect to claim 50 Matsueda et al. discloses a method for receiving image data in a facsimile device (facsimile device 101 of fig 1), the facsimile device being connected to another device via a LAN, (a facsimile device 101 connected to plurality device such as server 105, printer 106 of fig 1) the method comprising: receiving image data via a PSTN (102 of fig 1, see col.2, lines 50-53); storing the received image data in a memory (memory 204 used to store image data, see col.3, lines 20-24)); printing the stored image data printer (printer 106 of fig 2); converting, when the memory is full see (col.14 lines 51-55) and the stored image data can not be printed, the stored image data into data for an Internet transmission, see col.6, lines 51-55; transferring the converted data to the another device via the LAN interface, see (col.6, lines 51-60)..

With respect to claim 51,Matsueda et al. discloses a method for receiving image data in a facsimile device, (facsimile device 101 of fig 1) the facsimile device being

connected to another device (a facsimile device 101 connected to plurality device such as server 105, printer 106 of fig 1) via a LAN, (LAN 100 of fig 1) the method comprising: receiving data via the LAN (facsimile device receives data vial the LAN 100 of fig 1); storing the received data in a memory (memory 204 used to store image data, see col.3, lines 20-24); printing the stored data (printer 106 of fig 2); transferring, when the memory is full, see (col.14 lines 51-55) and the stored data can not be printed, see col.7, lines 52-55), the stored data to the another device via the LAN, see (col.6, lines 51-60).

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Negussie Worku whose telephone number is 305-5441. The examiner can normally be reached on 7am-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on 703-305-4863. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Negussie Worku

06/15/06

JEROME GRANT II
PRIMARY EXAMINER